Amendments to the Claims:

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1-17. (Canceled)

18. (Currently Amended) A method of driving an electro-optical apparatus, the apparatus including n rows of scanning lines each including a first subscanning line and a second subscanning line, m columns of data lines, a plurality of power-supply ~~line,~~ lines that intersect the m columns of data lines, and a plurality of unit circuits arranged in n rows and m columns in association with intersections of the scanning lines and the data lines,

each of the plurality of unit circuits including a first transistor having a first terminal and a second terminal, a capacitor coupled to a first control terminal of the first transistor, a second transistor that controls the electrical connection between the first terminal and the capacitor, the second transistor having a third terminal and a fourth terminal, a third transistor having a fifth terminal and a sixth terminal, and an electro-optical element connected to the first ~~transistor;~~ transistor, one of the plurality of power-supply lines being electrically connected to one of the m columns of data lines via the capacitor in one of the plurality of unit circuits, a first electrode of the capacitor being connected to the one of the plurality of power-supply lines and a second electrode of the capacitor being connected to the one of the m columns of data lines;

and a second control terminal of the second transistor being coupled to one of the second subscanning lines, ~~line of one of the n rows of scanning lines,~~ a third control terminal of the third transistor being coupled to one of the first subscanning lines, ~~line of the one of the n rows of scanning lines,~~ and the sixth terminal being connected to the one of the m columns of data lines,

the method comprising:

a first step of accumulating a data signal supplied via the one of the m columns of data lines in the capacitor as a charge while the second transistor and the third transistor are both on, and setting a conduction state of the first transistor according to the data signal;

a second step of turning off the third transistor and turning on the second transistor, and supplying an amount of charge that causes reduction in the conduction state, set in the first step, of the first transistor; and

vertical scanning in which the n rows of scanning lines are sequentially selected one by one being performed at least twice in one frame period,

wherein, in the first time of vertical scanning, when one of a first set of scanning lines including either scanning lines on odd-numbered rows or scanning lines on even-numbered rows among the n rows of scanning lines is selected, the conduction state of the first transistor of each of the one row of unit circuits coupled to the selected scanning line, among the plurality of unit circuits, is set according to the data signal, and when one of a second set of scanning lines including either the scanning lines on the odd-numbered rows or the scanning lines on the even-numbered rows, not included in the first set, is selected, the second transistor of each of the one row of unit circuits coupled to the selected scanning line is turned on to turn off the first transistor,

and wherein, in the second time of vertical scanning, when one of the second set of scanning lines including either the scanning lines on odd-numbered rows or the scanning lines on even-numbered rows among the n rows of scanning lines is selected, the conduction state of the first transistor of each of the one row of unit circuits coupled to the selected scanning line is set according to the data signal, and when one of the first set of scanning lines including either the scanning lines on the odd-numbered rows or the scanning lines on the even-numbered rows, not included in the second set, is selected, the second

transistor of each of the one row of unit circuits coupled to the selected scanning line is turned on to turn off the first transistor.

19. (Currently Amended) A method of driving an electro-optical apparatus, the apparatus including n rows of scanning lines each including a first subscanning line and a second subscanning line, m columns of data lines, a plurality of power-supply ~~line,~~ lines that intersect the m columns of data lines, and a plurality of unit circuits arranged in n rows and m columns in association with intersections of the scanning lines and the data lines,

each of the plurality of unit circuits including a first transistor having a first terminal and a second terminal, a capacitor coupled to a first control terminal of the first transistor, a second transistor that controls the electrical connection between the first terminal and the capacitor, the second transistor having a third terminal and a fourth terminal, a third transistor having a fifth terminal and a sixth terminal, and an electro-optical element connected to the first ~~transistor;~~ transistor, one of the plurality of power-supply lines being electrically connected to one of the m columns of data lines via the capacitor in one of the plurality of unit circuits, a first electrode of the capacitor being connected to the one of the plurality of power-supply lines and a second electrode of the capacitor being connected to the one of the m columns of data lines;

and a second control terminal of the second transistor being coupled to one of the second subscanning lines, ~~line of one of the n rows of scanning lines,~~ a third control terminal of the third transistor being coupled to one of the first subscanning lines, ~~line of the one of the n rows of scanning lines,~~ and the sixth terminal being connected to the one of the m columns of data lines,

the method comprising:

a first step of accumulating a data signal supplied via the one of the m columns of data lines in the capacitor as a charge while the second transistor and the third transistor are both on, and setting a conduction state of the first transistor according to the data signal; and

a second step of turning off the third transistor and turning on the second transistor, and supplying an amount of charge that causes reduction in the conduction state, set in the first step, of the first transistor,

wherein, in one frame period, a set operation and a reset operation are executed alternately each time a scanning line is selected, the set operation causing the conduction state of the first transistor of each of unit circuits on one row connected to the selected scanning line, among the plurality of unit circuits, to be set according to the data signal, and the reset operation causing the second transistor of each of the unit circuits on one row coupled to the selected scanning line to be turned on to thereby turn off the first transistor.

20. (Original) A method of driving an electro-optical apparatus according to Claim 19, scanning lines on which the set operation is executed and scanning lines on which the reset operation is executed being each selected sequentially from the plurality of scanning lines.

21-35. (Canceled)

36. (Previously Presented) An electronic device, wherein a driving method according to Claim 40 is used.

37. (Currently Amended) A method of driving an electro-optical device, the device including:

a plurality of first scanning lines;

a plurality of second scanning lines;

a plurality of third scanning lines;

a plurality of data lines;

a plurality of power-supply ~~lines;~~ lines that intersect the plurality of data lines; and

a plurality of unit circuits, each unit circuit including an electro-optical element, a first transistor having a first terminal, a second terminal, and a first channel region formed between the first terminal and the second terminal, and each unit circuit receiving a first scanning signal supplied through one ~~scanning line~~ of the plurality of first scanning ~~lines,~~ lines and a second signal supplied through one of the plurality of second scanning lines, each of the plurality of unit circuits further including a capacitor, a second transistor and a third transistor, ~~transistor that is controlled by the scanning signal,~~ one of the plurality of power-supply lines being electrically connected to one of the plurality of data lines via the capacitor in one of the plurality of unit circuits, a first electrode of the capacitor being connected to the one of the plurality of power-supply lines and a second electrode of the capacitor being connected to the one of the plurality of data lines;

the method comprising:

setting a conduction state of the first transistor included in a first set of unit circuits of the plurality of unit circuits that are connected to ~~a first scanning signal line~~ one of the plurality of first scanning lines, each of the second transistor and the third transistor in the first set of unit circuits being in an on-state during at least a part of a first period in which the setting of the conduction state of the first transistor included in the first set of unit circuits is carried out;

turning on the second transistor included in a second set of unit circuits of the plurality of unit circuits that are connected to ~~a second scanning line~~ one of the plurality of second scanning lines during at least part of a second period in which the third transistor included in the second set of unit circuits is in an off-state; and

setting a conduction state of the first transistor included in a third set of unit circuits of the plurality of unit circuits that are connected to ~~a third scanning signal line~~ one of the plurality of third scanning lines, each of the second transistor and the third transistor in the third set of unit circuits being in an on-state during at least a part of a third period in which the setting of the conduction state of the first transistor included in the third set of unit circuits is carried out,

the setting of the conduction state of the first transistor included in the first set of unit circuits being followed by the turning on the second transistor included in the second set of unit circuits,

the turning on the second transistor included in the second set of unit circuits being followed by the setting a conduction state of the first transistor included in the third set of unit circuits, and

the third transistor included in each of the plurality of unit circuits being in an off-state during a fourth period from a first time when the setting of the conduction state of the first transistor included in the first set of unit circuits is completed to a second time when the turning on the second transistor included in the second set of unit circuits commences.

38. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 37,

the first scanning ~~signal~~ line being adjacent to the second ~~signal~~ scanning line.

39. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 37,

the first scanning ~~signal~~ line being adjacent to the third scanning ~~signal~~ line, and

the third transistor included in each of the plurality of unit circuits being in an off-state during a fifth period from a third time when the turning on the second transistor included in the second set of unit circuits is completed, to ~~completed from~~ a fourth time when the setting of the conduction state of the first transistor included in the third set of unit circuits commences.

40. (Currently Amended) A method of driving an electronic device, the device including a plurality of first signal lines, a plurality of second signal lines, a plurality of power-supply lines that intersect the plurality of second signal lines, and a plurality of unit circuits, each unit circuit including a capacitor and a first transistor having a first gate, a first terminal, a second terminal, and a first channel region formed between the first terminal and the second terminal, and each unit circuit receiving a first signal supplied through one ~~first signal line~~ of the plurality of first signal lines and a second signal supplied through one ~~second signal line~~ of the plurality of second signal lines, one of the plurality of power-supply lines being electrically connected to one of the plurality of second signal lines via the capacitor in one of the plurality of unit circuits, a first electrode of the capacitor being connected to the one of the plurality of power-supply lines and a second electrode of the capacitor being connected to the one of the plurality of second signal lines, the method comprising:

setting a conduction state of the first transistor, the setting of the conduction state including a supply of the ~~first~~ second signal through the one of the plurality of second signal lines, ~~line,~~ each of a second transistor that controls an electrical connection between the first terminal and ~~a~~ the first gate and a third transistor that is controlled by the first signal being in an on-state during at least a part of a first period in which the supply of the second signal is carried out; and

causing a reduction in the conduction state of the first transistor set by the setting of the conduction state, the second transistor and the third transistor being in an on-state and an off-state, respectively during at least part of a second period in which the causing of the reduction in the conduction state is carried out, and the first gate being electrically connected to one ~~power-supply line~~ of the plurality of power-supply lines during at least a part of the second period.

41. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 40,

the first transistor being turned off during at least a part of the second period.

42. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 40,

a potential of the one of the plurality of power-supply lines ~~line~~ being set at a first voltage level, and

a second voltage level different from the first voltage level being applied during at least a part of the second period.

43. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 42,

the second voltage being obtained by subtracting a threshold voltage of the first transistor from the first voltage level, or

the second voltage being obtained by adding the threshold voltage of the first transistor to the first voltage level.

44. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 40,

an electronic element being coupled to the first transistor.

45. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 44,

the electronic element being reset during at least a part of the second ~~period~~ period.

46. (Currently Amended) A method of driving an electro-optical device, the device including a plurality of first scanning lines, a plurality of second scanning lines, a plurality of data lines, a plurality of power-supply lines that intersect the plurality of data lines, and a plurality of unit circuits, each unit circuit including a capacitor, an electro-optical element, a first transistor having a first gate, a first terminal, a second terminal, and a first channel region formed between the first terminal and the second terminal, and each unit circuit receiving a first scanning signal supplied through one ~~first scanning line~~ of the plurality of first scanning lines and a second scanning signal supplied through one ~~second scanning line~~ of the plurality of second scanning lines, one of the plurality of power-supply

lines being electrically connected to one of a plurality of data lines via the capacitor in one of the plurality of unit circuits, a first electrode of the capacitor being connected to the one of the plurality of power-supply lines and a second electrode of the capacitor being connected to the one of the plurality of data lines, the method comprising:

setting a conduction state of the first transistor, the setting of the conduction state including a supply of a data signal through one ~~data line~~ of the plurality of data lines, each of (i) a second transistor that controls an electrical connection between the first terminal and ~~a~~ the first gate according to the first scanning signal and (ii) a third transistor that is controlled by the second scanning signal being in an on-state during at least a part of a first period in which the supply of the data signal is carried out; and

causing a reduction in the conduction state of the first transistor set by the setting of the conduction state, the second transistor and the third transistor being in an on-state and an off-state, respectively, during at least a part of a second period in which the causing of the reduction in the conduction state is carried out, and the first gate being electrically connected to one ~~power supply line~~ of the plurality of power-supply lines during at least a part of the second period.

47. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 46,

the first transistor being turned off during at least a part of the second period.

48. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 46,

a potential of the one power-supply line being set at a first voltage level, and

a second voltage level different from the first voltage level being applied during at least a part of the second period.

49. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 48,

the second voltage being obtained by subtracting a threshold voltage of the first transistor from the first voltage level, or

the second voltage being obtained by adding the threshold voltage of the first transistor to the first voltage level.

50. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 46,

a supply of a current to the electro-optical element being stopped during at least a part of the second period.

51. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 46,

each of a first set of unit circuits of the plurality of unit circuits connected to a first power-supply line of the plurality of power-supply lines including the electro-optical element of a first color, and

each of a second set of unit circuits of the plurality of unit circuits connected to a second power-supply line of the plurality of power-supply lines including the electro-optical element of a second color.